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The Tribunal may demand oral explanations from the agents of the two Parties as well as from experts and witnesses whose appearance before the Tribunal it may consider useful.

ARTICLE IV.

The decision of the Tribunal shall be made within two months from the close of the arguments on both sides, unless on the request of the Tribunal the Parties shall agree to extend the period. The decision shall be in writing.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal shall be the decision of the Tribunal.

The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall be English.

The decision shall be accepted as final and binding upon the two Governments.

Any amount granted by the award rendered shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of the rendition of the decision until the date of payment.

ARTICLE V.

Each Government shall pay the expenses of the presentation and conduct of its case before the Tribunal; all other expenses which by their nature are a charge on both Governments, including the honorarium for each arbitrator, shall be borne by the two Governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE VI.

This Special Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the contracting parties and shall take effect immediately upon the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place as soon as possible at Washington.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Special Agreement and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington this 30th day of June, 1921.

[SEAL] CHARLES E. HUGHES

[SEAL] HELMER H. BRYN

PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PERU FOR ARBITRATION OF THE
LANDREAU CLAIM AGAINST PERU.¹

Signed at Lima, May 21, 1921.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru, not having been able to reach an agreement con-

¹U. S. Treaty Series, No. 653.

cerning the claim against Peru of the heirs and assigns of the American citizen, John Celestin Landreau, arising out of a decree of October 24, 1865, of the Government of Peru, providing for the payment of rewards to John Teophile Landreau, brother of John Celestin Landreau, for the discovery of guano deposits, and out of contracts between John Teophile Landreau and John Celestin Landreau entered into on or about April 6th, 1859, and October 29th, 1875, which claim is supported by the Government of the United States, have resolved to submit the question for decision to an International Arbitral Commission, and to that end have named their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

WILLIAM E. GONZALES, Ambassador of the United States at Lima;
and

THE PRESIDENT OF PERU:

DOCTOR ALBERTO SALOMON, Minister of Foreign Relations;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The questions to be determined by the Arbitral Commission are: First. Whether the release granted the Peruvian Government in 1892 by John Teophile Landreau eliminated any claim which John Celestin Landreau, the American citizen, may have had against the Peruvian Government, and if all claims were not thereby extinguished then, second: What sum if any is equitably due the heirs or assigns of John Celestin Landreau.

ARTICLE II.

The Commission shall be composed of three members as follows:

The Government of the United States, and the Government of Peru shall each, within thirty days after this Protocol becomes effective, appoint one Commissioner and these two shall, within ninety days after this Protocol becomes effective, select a third Commissioner, who shall act as President of the Commission, and shall be a national of either Denmark, Great Britain or the Netherlands.

If, at the termination of the ninety days' period just mentioned, they are unable to agree upon a third Commissioner, he shall be selected, within a further period of thirty days, by the Queen of the Netherlands, provided she is willing.

ARTICLE III.

All vacancies occurring from death, resignation or otherwise, in the membership of the Commission, shall be filled as was the original appointment, within thirty days from the occurrence of such vacancy.

ARTICLE IV.

The Commission shall, with the consent of the respective Governments, meet at the residence place of the President of the Commission, within sixty days after the case is ready for consideration, according to the 2nd paragraph of Article X of this Protocol, and shall hold all of its sessions in the same place.

ARTICLE V.

The concurrent action of any two members of the Commission shall be adequate for a decision on all matters coming before them, including the making of the final award.

ARTICLE VI.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Peru shall each be entitled to appoint an Agent for the presentation and argument of its case before the Commission.

ARTICLE VII.

The Commission shall keep a record of all its proceedings. For this purpose the President of the Commission shall appoint a Secretary who shall be of his own nationality.

ARTICLE VIII.

In the presentation of its documents, evidence, correspondence or arguments to the Commission, either party may use the English or the Spanish language.

ARTICLE IX.

Either party may demand from the other the discovery of any fact or of any document deemed to be or to contain material evidence for the party asking it. Any document desired shall be described with sufficient accuracy for identification, and the demanded discovery shall be made by delivering a statement of the fact or by depositing a copy of such document (certified by its lawful custodian, if it be a public document, and verified as such by the possessor, if a private one) to the Foreign Office of the demanding Government which shall be given opportunity to examine the original through its duly accredited diplomatic representatives. If notice of the desired discovery be given too late to be answered ten days before the Commission herein provided for shall sit for hearings, then the answer desired thereto shall be filed with or documents produced before the Commission as speedily as possible.

ARTICLE X.

The case of the United States and supporting evidence shall be presented to the Government of Peru through its duly accredited representa-

tive at Washington as soon as possible, and, at the latest, within four months from the date when this agreement becomes effective. The Government of Peru shall submit in like manner, through its representative at Washington, its full answer to such case within five months from the date of the presentation of the case of the United States. The Government of the United States shall present in like manner its reply to the answer of the Peruvian Government, which reply shall contain only matters in reply to the case of the Government of Peru, within three months from the date of the filing of the Peruvian answer, and Peru may, in like manner, within four months, present a reply to the reply of the Government of the United States. The allegations and documents of each party shall be presented at least in quintuplicate.

The case shall then be ready for consideration by the Commission, which shall hear arguments by the Agents of the respective Governments, and, in its discretion, may, after convening, call for further documents, evidence or correspondence from either Government; and such further documents, evidence or correspondence, shall if possible be furnished within sixty days from the date of the call. If not so furnished within the time specified, a decision in the case may be given without the use of said documents, evidence or correspondence.

ARTICLE XI.

The decision of the Commission shall be rendered within four months from the date of its first meeting, unless the Commission, for reasons which shall be communicated to both Governments, shall find it imperatively necessary to extend the time. The decision, when made, shall be forthwith communicated to the Governments at Washington and Lima. It shall be accepted as final and binding upon the two Governments.

ARTICLE XII.

The amount granted by the award, if there should be any, shall be made payable in gold coin of the United States, at the Department of State, Washington, within one year after the rendition of the decision by the Commission, with interest at six per centum per annum, beginning to run one month after the rendition of the decision.

ARTICLE XIII.

Each of the parties hereto shall pay its own expenses and one-half of the common expenses of the Arbitration. Each Government shall pay the salary and expenses of the Commissioner appointed by it, but the salary and expenses of the third Commissioner and of the Secretary shall be included in the common expenses of the Arbitration.

In faith whereof, they have drawn up the present protocol, in duplicate, in like terms in English and Spanish, signing and sealing it with their private seals, in Lima, this twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

[SEAL] WILLIAM A. GONZALES

[SEAL] A. SALOMON

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SALVADOR FACILITATING THE
WORK OF TRAVELING SALESMEN.¹

Signed at Washington, January 28, 1919.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador being desirous to foster the development of commerce between them and to increase the exchange of commodities by facilitating the work of traveling salesmen have agreed to conclude a convention for that purpose and have to that end appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FRANK L. POLK, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America;

and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR:

RAFAEL ZALDIVAR, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Salvador in the United States of America;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Manufacturers, merchants, and traders domiciled within the jurisdiction of one of the High Contracting Parties may operate as commercial travelers either personally or by means of agents or employes within the jurisdiction of the other High Contracting Party on obtaining from the latter, upon payment of a single fee, a license which shall be valid throughout its entire territorial jurisdiction.

In case either of the High Contracting Parties shall be engaged in war, it reserves to itself the right to prevent from operating within its jurisdiction under the provisions of this treaty, or otherwise, enemy nationals or other aliens whose presence it may consider prejudicial to public order and national safety.

¹ U. S. Treaty Series, No. 651.